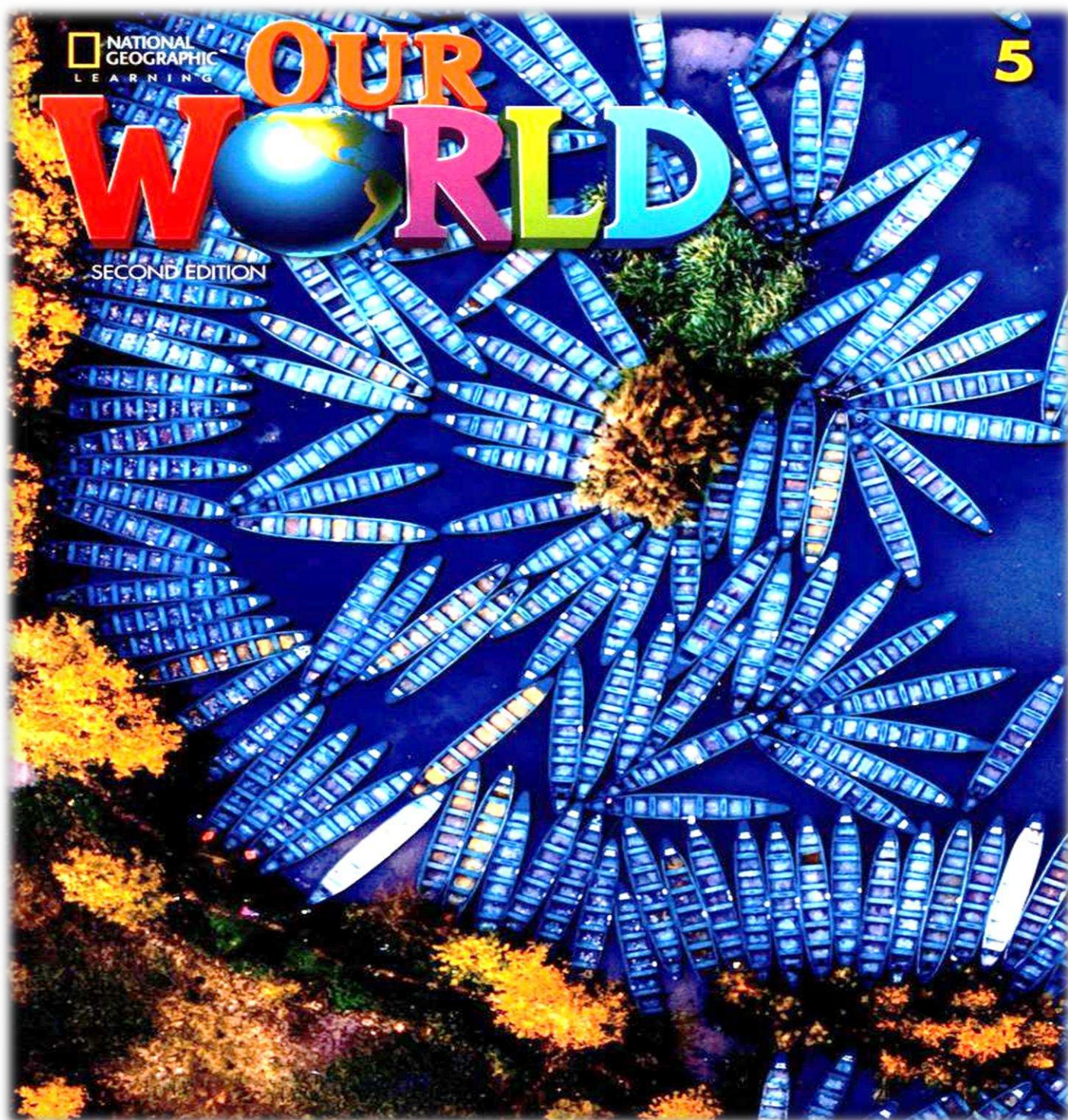




Name:

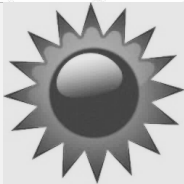
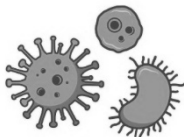
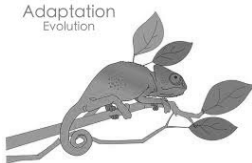
Class:

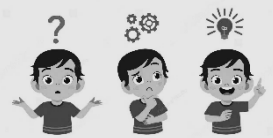
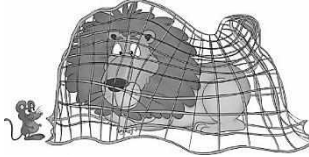
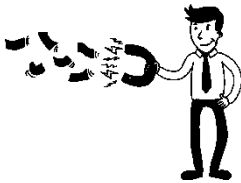
Unit Six

Amazing Plants



Vocabulary 1

1. ground (n.)		– the solid surface of the earth that we walk on.
2. light (n.)		– something that makes things bright so we can see.
3. leaf (n.)		– the flat green part of a plant that grows on a stem.
4. roots (n.)		– the parts of a plant that grow underground and take water.
5. bacteria (n.)		– tiny living things that are too small to see without a microscope.
6. stem (n.)		– the main part of a plant that holds the leaves and flowers.
7. adapt (v.)		– to change in order to live well in a place.
8. tricks (n.)		– smart actions to surprise or fool someone or something.

9. survival (n.)		– staying alive, even when life is hard.
10. strategy (n.)		– a careful plan to reach a goal.
11. trap (n.)		– something used to catch an animal or insect.
12. digest (v.)		– to break down food in the stomach so the body can use it.
13. attract (v.)		– to pull or draw something towards you.
14. stink (n./v.)		– (n.) a bad smell / (v.) to smell very bad.
15. behavior (n.)		– the way a person, animal, or plant acts.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Plants take water and minerals from the soil through their _____.
a) stem b) roots c) leaf d) trap
- Plants need sunlight or another source of _____ to make their food.
a) behavior b) light c) trap d) digest
- The ____ of a plant are usually green and help make food using sunlight.

a) behaviour b) ground c) leaf d) strategy

4. Tiny _____ that live in the soil can help plants grow or sometimes make them sick.

a) bacteria b) tricks c) light d) adapt

5. The ____ of the tree holds the branches and carries water to the leaves.

a) bacteria b) survival c) stem d) stink

6. Carnivorous plants can ____ to their environment by catching insects for food.

a) stem b) attract c) survival d) adapt

7. Some plants use special _____ , like bright colors, to fool insects.

a) tricks b) strategy c) roots d) ground

8. Bright flowers can _____ bees and butterflies to help pollination.

a) bacteria b) attract c) strategy d) survival

9. The pitcher plant has a smart ____ to catch insects and use them as food.

a) strategy b) leaf c) light d) ground

10. The Venus flytrap closes quickly to form a _____ for insects.

a) roots b) trap c) behaviour d) attract

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(stem / strategy / attract / ground / survival / trap / roots / leaf)

Last summer, we studied a strange plant in the forest. It grew close to the (1) _____ and had very long (2) _____ to take water from the soil. The plant had a tall (3) _____ that carried food to its green (4) _____. But what made it special was its way of (5) _____. It used a smart (6) _____: the flower's bright colors helped (7) _____ insects. When an insect landed, the flower closed quickly like a (8) _____.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(strategy / behaviour / light / bacteria / digest / stink / tricks / adapt)

In science class, we learned how plants can (1) _____ to different environments. Some plants use (2) _____ to stay safe or find food. For example, one flower gives off a bad (3) _____ to keep animals away. Another plant can (4) _____ insects that fall inside it. Scientists also discovered tiny (5) _____ living on some plants that help them grow. The (6) _____ from the sun is still very important because it gives energy. Each of these special plants shows different (7) _____ and uses a smart (8) _____ to survive.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. their – sunlight – food – Plants – use – to – make

2. soil – Roots – water – the – take – from

3. trap – insects – The – quickly – Venus flytrap – closes – to – an

4. plants – Some – tricks – insects – use – to – fool

5. adapt – cactus – hot – desert – The – can – the – to

6. Plants – survival – strange – have – ways – of

7. bad – smell – a – flowers – Some – to – give – protect – off – themselves

8. light – food – make – needs – its – plant – Every – to

9. bacteria – plants – on – help – Some – live – to – grow

10. behaviour – different – animals – Plants – and – show



Grammar 1: Passive Voice – Present Simple

◆ What is Passive Voice?

- In **active voice**, the subject does the action.
☞ Example: *The plant eats insects.*
- In **passive voice**, the subject receives the action.
☞ Example: *Insects are eaten by the plant.*

◆ How do we form the Passive (Present Simple)?

Form: am / is / are + past participle (V3)

◆ Examples (Active → Passive):

1. **Active:** Scientists study plants.
Passive: Plants **are studied** by scientists.
2. **Active:** The roots take water.
Passive: Water **is taken** by the roots.



◆ When do we use the Passive?

- When the action is more important than the doer.
- When we don't know who does the action.

☞ *Bacteria are found in the soil.* (We don't know who finds them.)

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. In the passive voice, which comes first in the sentence?

- a) The object b) The doer subject c) The action d) The place

2. Which verb form do we always use in the passive voice?

- a) infinitive (V1) b) past simple (V2) c) past participle (V3) d) ing form (V+ing)

3. What helping verb do we use in Present Simple Passive?

- a) have / has b) am / is / are c) was / were d) will

4. Why do we sometimes use the passive voice?

- a) To hide spelling mistakes b) To make the sentence longer
c) Because the action is more important than the doer d) To change present into past

5. Which sentence is passive?

- a) The sun gives light. b) The roots take water.
c) Water is taken by the roots. d) Scientists study plants.

6. The experiments _____ carefully by the teacher.

- a) is checked b) are checked c) checked d) checks

7. What is the passive of: *The teacher explains the lesson.*

- a) The lesson is explain by the teacher. b) The lesson is explaining by the teacher.
c) The lesson explained the teacher. d) The lesson is explained by the teacher.

8. Which is correct passive?

- a) Insects are eat by the plant. b) Insects are eaten by the plant.
c) Insects eaten by the plant. d) Insects eats by the plant.

9. Food _____ by the leaves of the plant.

- a) make b) are made c) is made d) makes

8. Many books about plants _____ in the library.

- a) is found b) are found c) find d) finds

B) Fill in the blanks using the right form of the verbs:

In science class, we learned how plants get their food. First, water (1)

_____ (take) from the soil by the roots. Then, light (2) _____

(use) by the leaves to make food. The food (3) _____ (send) through the stem to other parts of the plant. Sometimes, insects (4) _____ (catch) by special plants like the Venus flytrap. The insects (5) _____ (digest) inside the plant and (6) _____ (change) into food. Many experiments (7) _____ (do) by scientists to study these amazing plants. New facts (8) _____ (discover) every year.

C) Change into Passive Voice:

1. She opens the window to get fresh air.

2. Bees pollinate flowers.

3. Scientists study plants every day.

4. Farmers grow rice in many countries.

5. My father fixes the car on Sundays.

6. Teachers explain the lesson clearly.

7. People read books about nature.

8. Workers clean the classroom every morning.

9. The chef cooks healthy meals.

10. Sarah writes a letter every week.

D) Do as shown:

1. The engineer builds bridges. (Change into passive)

2. The cars _____ (wash) at the service station.
(Complete the sentence)

3. The homework is checking by the teacher every day.

(Correct the mistake) _____

4. They play football in the park. (Change into passive)

5. The windows _____ every week. (Choose the correct answer)

a) clean

b) cleans

c) are cleaned

d) is cleaned

6. by – Newspapers – every day – sold – are – Mr. Brown (Rearrange)

7. Milk is drink by many children in the morning. (Correct the mistake)

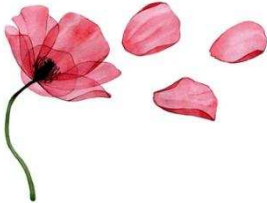
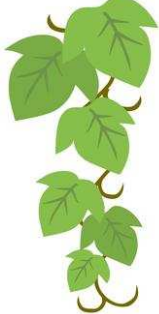
8. Letters _____ (send) by the postman every day.
(Complete the sentence)

9. English _____ in many countries. (Choose the correct answer)

a) is spoken b) are spoken c) speaks d) spoke

10. in – are – found – many – deserts – Animals (Rearrange)

Vocabulary 2

a rose (n.)		– a flower that is often red, pink, or white and has a nice smell.
a thorn (n.)		– a sharp point on the stem of some plants.
petals (n.)		– the soft, colored parts of a flower.
a daisy (n.)		– a small flower with white petals and a yellow center.
a vine (n.)		– a plant with a long stem that climbs or spreads along the ground.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- She picked a red _____ from the garden to give to her mother.
a) rose b) vine c) thorn d) daisy
- The stem of the plant was covered with a sharp _____ that could hurt your hand.
a) rose b) daisy c) thorn d) petals

3. The soft pink _____ of the flower fell to the ground in the wind.

- a) petals b) vine c) daisy d) thorn

4. A small white flower with a yellow center is called a _____.

- a) vine b) daisy c) rose d) thorn

5. The long _____ climbed up the wall and covered it with green leaves.

- a) vine b) rose c) petals d) daisy

6. In the story, the princess wore a crown made of _____.

- a) petals b) vine c) thorn d) daisy

7. Be careful when you touch the stem of that plant because it has a _____.

- a) daisy b) rose c) vine d) thorn

8. The garden was full of colorful flowers, but the most beautiful was the red _____.

- a) vine b) rose c) daisy d) petals

9. Children made necklaces from white _____ and gave them to their friends.

- a) petals b) rose c) thorn d) vine

10. A green _____ grew around the tree and climbed higher each day.

- a) daisy b) petals c) vine d) rose

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

vine / thorn / daisy / rose / petals

In our school garden, we saw many kinds of flowers. The most beautiful one was a red (1) _____ that had soft (2) _____. We also noticed a small (3) _____ growing between the grass. While touching the plants, one student got hurt because the stem had a sharp (4) _____. At the corner of the garden, a green (5) _____ climbed up the fence and spread everywhere.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

daisy / rose / vine / petals / thorn

On a summer morning, my grandmother showed me her garden. She pointed to a long green (1) _____ that was climbing the wall. Nearby, I saw a yellow and white (2) _____ smiling in the sunlight. Suddenly, I touched a stem and felt a sharp (3) _____ that hurt my finger. To make me feel better, grandma gave me a beautiful red (4) _____ with soft (5) _____.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. beautiful – rose – garden – in – the – A – grows

2. sharp – the – thorn – stem – The – on – is

3. red – petals – the – fell – soft – ground – The – on

4. yellow – center – A– daisy – has – white – petals – and – a

5. vine – The – the – tree – around – climbs

6. gave – rose – me – She – red – a

7. hurt – thorn – touched – finger – the – my – I – and

8. a necklace – made – petals – children – The – from

9. covered – the – wall – vine – green – The

10. small – daisies – the – garden – in – Many – grow



Grammar 2: Relative Clauses with “that”

◆ What is a relative clause?

- A **relative clause** is a part of a sentence that gives **more information** about a noun.

◆ How do we use that?

- We use **that** to join two parts of a sentence.
- **that** can mean *who* (for people) or *which* (for things and animals).

◆ Examples:

This is the book. We read it in the class.

☞ This is the book **that we read in the class.**

(*that* tells us which book.)

I know the boy. He won the race.

☞ I know the boy **that won the race.**

(*that* gives us more info about the boy.)



◆ Why do we use “that”?

- To **avoid repeating words**.
- To **make sentences shorter** and clearer.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We use the word “that” to ...

- a) join two sentences and give more information
- b) show the past tense
- c) make questions
- d) replace all verbs

2. Which sentence is correct?

- a) This is the dog that bark every night.
- b) This is the dog that barks every night.
- c) This is the dog bark that every night.
- d) This is the that dog barks every night.

3. "That" can give more information about ...

- a) only animals
- b) only verbs
- c) people, animals, and things
- d) only places

4. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) She is the girl that helps me with homework.
- b) She is the girl helps me with homework that.
- c) She is that the girl helps me with homework.
- d) That she is the girl helps me with homework.

5. In the sentence *The tree that grows here is very tall*, the word "that" refers to ...

- a) tree
- b) tall
- c) grows
- d) here

6. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- a) This is the car that my father drives.
- b) I know the boy that lives next door.
- c) The flower that is red is very beautiful.
- d) He runs that in the park every morning.

7. What does the word "that" do in this sentence: *The book that we read is funny*.

- a) Shows the time
- b) Gives more information about the book
- c) Shows the past tense of read
- d) Joins two questions

8. Which is the best relative clause?

- a) The man that is wearing a hat is my uncle.
- b) The man is wearing a hat that is my uncle.
- c) That man is wearing a hat my uncle.

d) My uncle is the man wearing a hat that.

9. In the sentence *The flower that has white petals is a daisy*, which part is the relative clause?

a) The flower

b) that has white petals

c) is a daisy

d) petals is a daisy

10. Why do we use “that” in relative clauses?

a) To make words shorter

b) To add extra information about a noun

c) To ask a question

d) To change present to past

B) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. She is the teacher that explain us math.

2. The house that have a red door is mine.

3. She is the girl which won the race.

4. The boy that wear a blue shirt are my friend.

5. The book who I bought yesterday is very interesting.

6. The person which I met yesterday was very kind.

7. This is the house who was built 100 years ago.

8. The movie that are on TV tonight is interesting.

9. The story what he told us was very funny.

10. This is the film who we watched last night.

C) Join these sentences using "that":

1. I like the chair. The chair is made of wood.

2. I know the teacher. The teacher speaks French.

3. This is the dress. The dress looks very nice.

4. She read the story. The story is about space.

5. We visited the museum. The museum is very old.

6. They enjoyed the song. The song was on the radio.

7. I bought the bag. The bag was on sale.

8. He met the woman. The woman works in a bank.

9. This is the cake. The cake tastes delicious.

10. He painted the picture. The picture hangs on the wall.

D) Do as shown:

1. This is the shop that sell books and pens. (Correct the mistake)

2. helped – The – man – old – that – us – is –
kind (Rearrange)

3. These are the snacks. We can take them on our hike. (Join with that)

4. We visited the house. The house has a red roof. (Join with that)

5. expensive – was – that – found – I – bag – a
(Rearrange)

6. The players that runs in the field are my classmates (Correct the mistake)

7. book – the – is – tells – This – funny – that – stories (Rearrange)

8. The teacher which teaches us is very strict. (Correct the mistake)

9. I like the phone. The phone has a big screen. (Join with that)

10. The girl which sing in the choir are my sister. (Correct the mistake)



1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Emily: Hi, Jack. Did you finish the science project?

Jack: Hi, Emily. 1) _____. I made a model of an amazing plant.

Emily: Really? 2) _____?

Jack: It's the *Venus flytrap*. It's a plant that eats insects.

Emily: Wow! That's interesting. 3) _____?

Jack: It has special leaves that close quickly when an insect touches them.

Emily: That's cool! 4) _____?

Jack: It grows in wet places that don't have good soil.

Emily: I think I'll write about the sunflower. It's a plant that gives us oil and seeds.

Jack: 5) _____ ! Let's present our plants together in class.

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Oliver: Hi, Sarah. 1) _____ ?

Sarah: Hi, Oliver. I'm reading an article about bamboo.

Oliver: 2) _____ ? Isn't that just a tree?

Sarah: Not really. It's actually a type of grass that grows very tall.

Oliver: Oh, I didn't know that. 3) _____

Sarah: It's a plant that grows very fast—some kinds grow almost a meter in one day!

Oliver: That's amazing! 4) _____ ?

Sarah: People use bamboo to make furniture, houses, and even paper.

Oliver: 5) _____

Review

Unit Six

1) Vocabulary

1. Match the words with their meanings

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The part of a plant under the soil. | a) Vine () |
| 2. A sharp point on some plants. | b) Petal () |
| 3. The soft colorful part of a flower. | c) Thorn () |
| 4. The main stalk that supports a plant. | d) Root () |
| 5. A plant that climbs by spreading along surfaces. | e) Stem () |

3. Fill in the blanks

Use these words:

4. **vine – adapt – bacteria – trap – thorn – survival**

1. A Venus flytrap can _____ insects quickly.
2. Some _____ help plants grow.
3. Plants have strange ways of _____.
4. A cactus can _____ to life in the desert.
5. Be careful! That rose has a sharp _____.
6. The green _____ climbed up the wall.

2) Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Flowers _____ (grow) in the school garden.
2. Vegetables _____ (sell) in the market every morning.
3. The classroom _____ (clean) every day by the students.
4. Milk _____ (keep) in the fridge.
5. English lessons _____ (teach) by our teacher.

4. Join the sentences using that.

1. This is the book. It tells stories about plants.

2. The cactus is a plant. It grows in the desert.

3. The computer is a machine. It helps us learn.

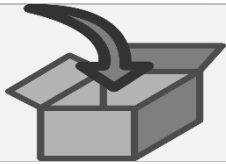
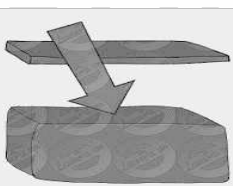
4. The sunflower is a flower. It follows the sun.

5. This is the chair. It is made of wood.

Unit Seven Volcanoes



Vocabulary 1

1. surface (n.)		– the outside part of something.
2. crack (n.)		– a small, thin line or opening in something.
3. volcano (n.)		– a mountain that can throw out lava, ash, and gases.
4. inside (prep./adv.)		– the inner part of something.
5. molten rock (n.)		– rock that has become very hot and turned into liquid.
6. thick (adj.)		– not thin; having a large distance between two sides.
7. steam (n.)		– hot gas that comes from boiling water.
8. calm (adj.)		– quiet and peaceful, without strong movement.
9. deep (adj.)		– going far down from the top or surface.

10. gas (n.)		– air-like substance that spreads everywhere.
11. erupt (v.)		– when a volcano suddenly throws out lava, gas, and ash.
12. explode (v.)		– to burst loudly with force.
13. ash (n.)		– soft gray powder that remains after something burns.
14. cover (v.)		– to put something over another thing so it cannot be seen.
15. create (v.)		– to make something new.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The _____ of the Earth includes mountains, seas, and land that we can see.
a) gas b) crack c) surface d) steam
- A small line or opening that appears in rocks during an earthquake is called a _____.
a) cover b) steam c) surface d) crack

3. Mount Fuji in Japan is an example of a _____ that sometimes erupts.
a) volcano b) calm c) ash d) deep
4. The magma stays _____ the Earth until it comes out.
a) erupt b) inside c) ash d) gas
5. When rocks become so hot that they turn into liquid, we call it _____.
a) molten rock b) crack c) cover d) steam
6. The lava was so _____ that it moved very slowly down the mountain.
a) ash b) gas c) thick d) surface
7. Boiling water changes into _____ that rises into the air.
a) create b) steam c) surface d) crack
8. The sea looked very _____ before the storm began.
a) deep b) calm c) explode d) ash
9. The well is very _____, so you cannot see the bottom.
a) erupt b) thick c) steam d) deep
10. When a fire burns, smoke and other types of _____ fill the air.
a) ash b) gas c) surface d) calm

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(erupt / ash / create / surface / steam / volcano / molten rock / calm / cover / crack)

Long ago, people were afraid when a (1) _____ started to (2) _____. They saw hot (3) and (4) _____ coming out from a (5) _____ in the mountain. Soon, gray (6) _____ began to fall and (7) the (8) _____ of the land. Later, when the mountain became (9) _____, people discovered that the eruption helped to (10) _____ new land.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(surface / thick / deep / create / gas / eruption / explode / calm / inside / ash)

Scientists study what is (1) _____ the Earth. They believe that very (2) _____ below the ground, there are huge amounts of hot (3) _____ and (4) _____ magma. When pressure builds up, it may suddenly (5) _____ and change the land forever. During an (6) _____, burning (7) _____ can rise into the sky, while hot lava slowly moves across the land's (8) _____. After everything becomes (9) _____, people often see that volcanoes can (10) _____ new land and even new islands.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. surface – Earth's – The – water – land – has – and

2. a – crack – wall – the – in – small – was – There

3. erupt – suddenly – The – volcano – will

4. inside – the – magma – volcano – is – Hot – found

5. rock – molten – Lava – called – is

6. calm – became – sea – The – storm – after – the

7. steam – Hot – from – rises – water – boiling

8. deep – The – lake – very – is

9. gas – air – filled – The – poisonous – with

10. create – can – lands – new – Volcanoes

GRAMMAR

Grammar 1: First Conditional (if)

We use the **first conditional** to talk about **real and possible situations in the future**.

Form (affirmative):

☞ If + Present Simple, will + base verb

Examples:

- If it rains tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.
- If the volcano erupts, people **will leave** the town.

Negative Form

We make the verb in the **main clause** negative (after *will*).

☞ If + Present Simple, will not (won't) + base verb

Examples:

- If the volcano erupts, tourists **won't visit** the island.
- If you don't study, you **won't pass** the test.



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Which sentence is a correct first conditional?

- a) If it will rain, we stay at home.
- b) If it rains, we will stay at home.
- c) If it rained, we will stay at home.
- d) If it rains, we stayed at home.

2. What tense do we use in the if-clause?

- a) Present simple
- b) Past simple
- c) Future simple
- d) Present continuous

3. What verb form follows "will" in the main clause?

- a) infinitive with "to"
- b) past verb
- c) verb + ing
- d) base verb

4. Which sentence is in the negative form of the first conditional?

- a) If he runs fast, he wins the race. b) If he runs fast, he will win the race.
c) If he runs fast, he won't be late. d) If he ran fast, he wouldn't be late.

5. Which situation shows a real future possibility?

- a) If I had wings, I would fly. b) If I study, I will pass the test.
c) If I studied, I passed the test. d) If I be rich, I buy a car.

6. People will run away if the volcano _____.

- a) erupt b) erupts c) erupted d) erupting

7. If the sky is clear, we _____ see the stars.

- a) will b) won't c) doesn't d) didn't

8. If the volcano erupts, the villagers _____ stay in their houses.

- a) don't b) will c) won't d) aren't

9. If you don't water the plant, it _____ grow.

- a) won't b) will c) doesn't d) didn't

10. If we hurry, we _____ catch the bus.

- a) don't b) won't c) didn't d) will

B) Fill in the blanks using the right form of the verbs:

Last year, scientists studied a dangerous volcano. They told the villagers, “(1) If the volcano _____ (erupt), people _____ (leave) quickly.” The mayor said, “(2) If we _____ (hear) any warning, we _____ (move) to safe places.”

The villagers were worried. “(3) If the ash _____ (cover) the houses, we _____ (clean) the roofs every day,” one farmer explained. Another woman said, “(4) If lava _____ (reach) the fields, we _____ (lose) our crops.”

At the same time, the children were excited. They said, “(5) If the volcano _____ (become) calm again, we _____ (play) outside tomorrow.”

C) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. If it will rain tomorrow, we will stay at home.

2. If you don't hurry, you will late.

3. If she study hard, she will pass the exam.

4. If they plays football, they will tired.

5. If I will see him, I will tell him the news.

6. If the shop closes early, we buys bread tomorrow.

7. If he not call me, I will be angry.

8. If the bus doesn't come, we walks to school.

9. If she will not finish homework, she won't watch TV.

10. If you eat too much, you feels sick.

D) Do as shown:

1. If she don't help me, I will ask someone else. (Correct)

2. If I see my best friend, _____. (Complete)

3. If they play outside, they will get dirty. (negative)

3. If we will arrive early, we will get good seats.(Correct)

5. If the phone (rings / ring), I will answer it. (Choose)

7. If he miss the train, he will take the next one. (negative).

8. If the teacher gives us homework, _____. (Complete)

9. You will be tired if you (don't sleep / doesn't sleep) well. (Choose)

10. If the lights go out, _____.(Complete)

Vocabulary 2

1. cone (n.)		- a mountain shape made of hardened lava and ash, usually with a pointed top.
2. crater (n.)		- a large, round hole at the top of a volcano, formed by an eruption.
3. active (adj.)		- describes a volcano that can erupt now or in the future.
4. dormant (adj.)		- describes a volcano that is "sleeping" and not erupting now, but may erupt again.
5. extinct (adj.)		- describes a volcano that will never erupt again.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The mountain has a tall, pointed _____ made of lava and ash.
a) cone b) dormant c) crater d) extinct
- The round opening at the top of a volcano is called a _____.
a) cone b) crater c) active d) dormant
- Mount Etna is an _____ volcano because it still erupts from time to time.
a) extinct b) dormant c) active d) cone

4. This volcano is not erupting now, but it is _____ and might erupt in the future.

- a) dormant b) extinct c) cone d) crater

5. The scientists explained that the volcano is _____, so it will never erupt again.

- a) dormant b) active c) extinct d) cone

6. The lava flowed down the sides of the volcano's _____.

- a) crater b) cone c) dormant d) extinct

7. Tourists looked into the wide _____ at the top of the volcano.

- a) cone b) dormant c) extinct d) crater

8. An _____ volcano is dangerous because it can erupt suddenly.

- a) dormant b) active c) extinct d) cone

9. A _____ volcano is "sleeping" but may wake up again one day.

- a) dormant b) extinct c) cone d) crater

10. A volcano that is _____ has no chance of erupting again.

- a) dormant b) cone c) crater d) extinct

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

active – extinct – cone – dormant – crater

Last summer, our class visited a famous volcano. Its sides formed a tall (1) _____ made of hardened lava. At the top, we saw a huge (2) _____, which was once full of boiling lava. The guide told us that the volcano is still (3) _____, so scientists watch it carefully.

Another nearby volcano looked quiet; it was (4) _____, which means it could erupt again someday. Finally, we learned about an older volcano that is completely (5) _____, so it will never erupt again.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

cone – crater – extinct – active – dormant

On our trip, the guide showed us an (1) _____ volcano that will never erupt again. Then, we climbed up a mountain and reached the top (2) _____, where we could see the deep hole made by past eruptions. From far away, we noticed the wide (3) _____ of another volcano that was built from layers of ash and lava. The guide explained that one mountain is (4) _____, which means it is only “sleeping” and might wake up one day. The last volcano was very dangerous because it is still (5) _____ and can erupt at any time

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. cone – volcano – The – a – shape – has – pointed

2. at – The – is – the volcano – top – the – crater – of

3. dangerous – very – volcano – active – An – is

4. sleeping – A – is – dormant – volcano – but – not – dead

5. never – extinct – will – volcano – erupt – An – again

6. tourists – The – into – looked – large – crater

7. ash – built – of – The cone – lava – and – was

8. (erupts – suddenly – volcano – sometimes – active – An

9. extinct – mountain – The – old – volcano – an – is

10. wake – dormant – up – may – volcano – one – A – day



Grammar 2: Because of

We use because of + noun / pronoun / noun phrase to give the reason for something.

◆ Structure:

Result + because of + reason (noun / pronoun / noun phrase).

✓ Examples:

1. She stayed home because of her illness.
2. We arrived late because of the traffic.

Common mistake:

✗ The game was stopped because it rained. (This uses because, not because of.)

✓ The game was stopped **because of** the rain.



A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The president resigned from his duty (**because / because of**) health issues.
2. (**Because / Because of**) his lack of courage, Nathan didn't participate in the competition.
3. I prefer driving (**because / because of**) I am afraid of flying.
4. I had to take the bus (**because / because of**) my car broke down.
5. (**Because / Because of**) I lost mine, I am going to ask my friend if I can borrow his calculator for the tomorrow's exam.

6. It was difficult for me to get a loan **(because / because of)** my unstable employment.
7. **(Because / Because of)** it serves the public very well, this hotel is highly rated.
8. I am not allowed into the club **(because / because of)** I am not 21 years old yet.
9. All the flights were cancelled **(because / because of)** the harsh weather conditions.
10. We see each other almost every day **(because / because of)** we are in the same class.

B) Complete the sentences using “because or because of”:

1. The match was canceled _____ the heavy rain.
2. I stayed home _____ I was feeling sick.
3. The children were excited _____ the trip to the zoo.
4. She passed the test _____ she studied very hard.
5. We couldn't play outside _____ the storm.
6. The shop was closed _____ it was a national holiday.
7. The plane was delayed _____ the fog.
8. I couldn't sleep _____ the loud music.
9. He was late to school _____ he missed the bus.

10. The streets were empty _____ the festival.

B) Rewrite the Sentences Using “*Because* or *Because of*”:

1. She left the meeting because she had a headache.

2. The school was closed because there was a power outage.

3. We couldn't go hiking because of the rain.

4. Because it is raining, we stopped the match.

5. He succeeded because of his hard work.

6. They couldn't sleep because the music was too loud.

7. We missed the show because the traffic was heavy.

8. The road was closed because of an accident.

9. The flight was delayed because there was a storm.

10. We got wet because of forgetting our umbrellas.

D) Do as shown:

1. The shop was closed because of it was Sunday.(Find and correct the mistake)

2. The park was empty because it was very hot. (Rewrite the sentences using because of)

- The park was empty _____.

3. He didn't sleep well _____ the loud music.(Complete)

4. We stayed at home (because / because of) the storm.Choose

7. She was absent because the sickness.(Find and correct the mistake)

8. The picnic was canceled _____ the heavy rain.(Complete)

9. We didn't go swimming because of it was cold.(Find and correct the mistake)

10. He didn't come to school because he was ill. (Rewrite the sentences using because of)

- He didn't come to school _____.

11. She is happy (because / because of) she passed the test. (Choose)

10. The team won the game _____ they played well.(Complete)

SKILLS

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Emma: Hi, Jack. You look tired today. 1) _____

?

Jack: I didn't sleep well last night because of the loud music in our street.

Emma: Oh no! 2) _____ ?

Jack: Yes, I woke up late because my alarm didn't ring.

Emma: That's unlucky. Did you have breakfast?

Jack: No, I couldn't eat breakfast because of the rush to school.

Emma: Poor Jack. Are you ready for the math lesson?

Jack: Not really. 3) _____

.

Emma: Don't worry. You can share my book.

Jack: 4) _____ !

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Emma: Hi, Jack! Did you read the news about the volcano?

Jack: 1) _____. Where did it happen?

Emma: It happened near a small town in the mountains.

Jack: What came out of the volcano?

Emma: 2) _____ .

Jack: 3) _____ ?

Emma: They left their homes and went to safe shelters.

Jack: 4) _____ ?

Emma: No, the school was closed for three days.

Jack: 5) _____ ! What are the scientists doing now?

Emma: They are watching the volcano carefully to keep everyone safe.

Review

Unit Seven

1) vocabulary

A) Fill in the gaps

(Use these words: eruption – ash – crater – gases – explode – active)

1. The volcano's sudden _____ frightened all the people in the village.
2. After the eruption, black _____ covered the sky.
3. The top of the volcano has a wide _____.
4. Scientists warn that the volcano is still _____.
5. Sometimes hot _____ come out of the volcano before it erupts.
6. If too much pressure builds up, the volcano may _____.

B) Choose the correct answer:

1. The volcano will suddenly _____ if the pressure inside becomes too strong.
a) erupt b) surface c) ash d) cover
2. Fireworks are fun because they _____ with bright colors in the sky.
a) deep b) steam c) explode d) calm
3. After the eruption, the town was covered with gray volcanic _____.
a) ash b) steam c) volcano d) create

4. Heavy snow can _____ the roof of a house completely.

a) calm

b) cover

c) gas

d) erupt

5. Volcanoes can sometimes _____ new islands in the ocean.

a) thick

b) surface

c) create

d) ash

2) Grammar

C) Do as shown: Because / because of

1. We didn't travel because we didn't have enough money. (Use: because of)

We didn't travel _____.

2. We had to stop the game _____ one of the players was hurt.

(Complete)

3. The match was stopped because of the bad weather. (Use: because)

The match was stopped _____.

4. The teacher was angry because the students were noisy. (Use: because of)

The teacher was angry _____.

5. The baby was crying _____ hunger. (Complete)

D) Do as shown: First conditional

1. If we go to the park, _____.

(Complete)

2. If he eats too much sweets, he will feels sick. (Correct)

3. If my brother washes the car, it will be clean. → (negative)

4. We will go shopping if it (is / will be) sunny. (Choose)

5. If they will win the match, they will celebrate. (Correct)

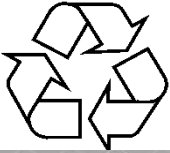


Unit Eight Reduce, Reuse, Recycle



Vocabulary 1

1. throw away (v)		– to put something in the rubbish because you don't want it anymore.
2. rubbish (n)		– waste things that are not useful or wanted.
3. landfill sites (n)		– large areas of land where rubbish is buried.
4. environment (n)		– the natural world around us (air, water, land, plants, animals).
5. conserve (v)		– to protect and save something so it is not wasted or destroyed.
6. energy-efficient (adj)		– using less energy to do the same work.
7. reduce (v)		– to make something smaller or less.
8. reuse (v)		– to use something again instead of throwing it away.

9. recycle (v)		– to change waste into new materials or products.
10. man-made (adj)		– made by people, not natural.
11. junk (n)		– old or useless things.
12. design (v / n)		– (v) to plan how something will look or work; (s) a drawing or idea for how something will be made.
13. build (v)		– to make something by putting materials together.
14. natural (adj)		– coming from nature, not made by people.
15. renewable (adj)		– something (like energy) that can be replaced naturally and never runs out.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Solar power is _____ energy because the sun will never run out.

- a) renewable b) rubbish c) energy-efficient d) junk

2. The city built new _____ to bury all the waste materials safely.
a) junk b) designs c) environments d) landfill sites
3. We must take care of the _____ because it gives us clean air, water, and food.
a) rubbish b) environment c) landfill d) junk
4. When you finish a plastic bottle, don't _____ it; you can reuse or recycle it.
a) build b) throw away c) design d) conserve
5. We need to _____ water by turning off the tap when brushing our teeth.
a) conserve b) recycle c) design d) reduce
6. Factories should try to _____ the amount of smoke they put into the air.
a) build b) throw away c) design d) reduce
7. Paper can be collected and sent to special centers to _____ into new paper.
a) conserve b) build c) recycle d) junk
8. Using LED bulbs is better because they are more _____ and save money.
a) man-made b) energy-efficient c) renewable d) natural
9. The bridge is not natural; it is _____ and built by engineers.
a) man-made b) renewable c) energy-efficient d) rubbish
10. Instead of buying a new bag, I decided to _____ my old one.
a) natural b) rubbish c) landfill d) reuse

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(conserve– recycle – reuse – renewable – energy-efficient – landfill sites– environment – rubbish)

Last week, our class visited a recycling center near the city. The guide told us that too much (1) _____ goes to (2) _____, and this hurts the (3) _____. She explained that we must (4) _____ water and electricity by using (5) _____ machines and lights.

The workers showed us how they (6) _____ plastic, glass, and paper. They also said we should (7) _____ old bottles and bags instead of buying new ones. At the end, the guide reminded us that using solar panels is a (8) _____ way to get energy because the sun never runs out.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(energy-efficient – renewable– recycle –throw away – junk - design –environment – reduce – build– reuse)

Our school started a green project last month. First, the science teacher asked us not to (1) _____ plastic bottles but to (2) _____ or (3) _____ them instead. We also learned that using (4) _____ light bulbs can (5) _____ the amount of electricity we use.

In art class, we had to (6) _____ a playground for children. Some students wanted to (7) _____ a slide from wood, while others collected (8) _____ materials like paper and glass to make decorations. The teacher reminded us that we should protect the (9) _____ and use (10) _____ sources like wind and solar power.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. rubbish – a lot – of – park – the – in – There – was

2. environment – We – should – the – protect

3. throw – Don't – paper – away – the

4. reduce – Factories – must – pollution

5. energy-efficient – bulbs – save – money – using – We

6. conserve – important – is – It – water – to

7. design – new – The – building – will – architect – a

8. reduce – plastic – People – should – bags – using

9. throw away – Don't – food – the – leftover

10. old – I – my – bag – reuse – will



Grammar 1: Passive with modals (present simple)

1. What is the passive voice?

- In passive sentences, the focus is on the **action** or the **object**, not on who does it.

- Example:

☞ Active: *People recycle paper.*

☞ Passive: *Paper is recycled.*

2. How do we make the passive with modals?

Structure:

☞ modal + be + past participle (V3)

3. Examples

- The homework **must be finished** today.
- This problem **can be solved**.
- Extra time **may be given**.

4. Key points for students

- ☑ Always put **be** after the modal.
- ☑ Always use the **past participle (V3)**, not the base verb.
- ☑ We don't usually mention "who" does the action (because it's not important).



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Why do we use the passive voice with modals?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) To show who is doing the action | c) To focus on the action or result |
| b) To make sentences longer | d) To talk about the past |

2. Which is the correct passive sentence?

- a) Plastic can recycle.
- b) Plastic is can recycled.
- c) Plastic may recycling.
- d) Plastic can be recycled.

3. Which sentence tells us the object is important, not the person?

- a) Stories can be written by students.
- b) Students write stories every day.
- c) Students can write stories.
- d) Students should write stories.

4. Which sentence is in the passive with a modal?

- a) People should protect the environment.
- b) c) People protect the environment.
- c) The environment should be protected.
- d) The environment protects people.

5. Which is NOT passive with a modal?

- a) Cars can be repaired in this garage.
- b) Clothes may be washed with cold water.
- c) Homework must be done before TV.
- d) The house is cleaned every day.

6. Rubbish _____ in special containers.

- a) must be put
- b) must put
- c) must putting
- d) must puts

7. Future cars _____ to run only on clean energy.

- a) should be designed
- b) should designing
- c) should design
- d) should designs

8. Old bricks _____ and used again in new buildings.

- a) can reuse
- b) can be reused
- c) can reused
- d) can be reuse

9. "Electricity (must / save)"

- a) must saves
- b) must be saved
- c) must saving
- d) must save

10. New houses _____ with recycled materials.

- a) can built b) may building c) can be built d) must building

B) Fill in the blanks using the right form of the verbs:

Our town started a new recycling project. The mayor explained that rubbish _____ (must / collect) in special bins. Plastic bottles _____ (can / recycle) into new products, and old clothes _____ (may / use) to make bags or blankets. He also said that less energy _____ (should / use) at school by turning off the lights. Future buses _____ (must / design) to run on electricity instead of petrol. Finally, he reminded everyone that the environment _____ (can / protect) if we all make small changes. Paper _____ (can / turn) into notebooks after recycling. Dangerous chemicals _____ (must / keep) away from children. Broken glass _____ (should / throw) in a safe container. New houses _____ (may / build) with energy-efficient materials.

C) Change from Active → Passive:

1. People can recycle glass bottles.

2. Students must complete the project before Friday.

3. We should use water carefully.

4. Engineers can design new energy-efficient cars.

5. People may reuse old clothes to make bags.

6. They must throw rubbish in special bins.

7. Students can build models for the science fair.

8. Factories should reduce pollution.

9. Teachers may give homework every week.

10. We can conserve electricity by switching off computers.

D) Do as shown:

1. The chef can cook the food in ten minutes. (Change into passive)

2. Our team can win the match by tomorrow. (Change into passive)

3. The test _____ with a pen. (Choose the correct answer)

a) can writing b) can be written c) can writes d) can wrote

4. The homework must finished before Monday. (Correct the mistake)

5. Students must wear uniforms. (Change into passive)

6. Dinner _____ in the school cafeteria. (Choose the correct answer)

a) may be served b) may serving c) may serves d) may serve

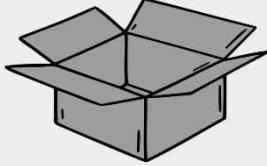
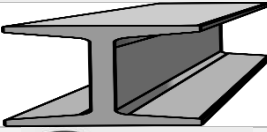
7. Parents should sign the report card. (Change into passive)

8. They may open the new library next week. (Change into passive)

9) The match must play on Saturday. (Correct the mistake)

10) "We can finish the project today." (Active or passive)

Vocabulary 2

1. chemicals (n)		– substances made in a lab or factory that can change how things look or work.
2. cardboard (n)		– thick, stiff paper used to make boxes.
3. metal (n)		– a hard, strong material like iron, gold, or silver, used for tools, cars, and buildings.
4. glass (n)		– a clear material we use for windows, bottles, and cups.
5. tools (n)		– objects like hammers, scissors, or screwdrivers that help us do work or make things.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Factories must be careful when they use dangerous ____ in their products.
a) tools b) cardboard c) chemicals d) glass
- The boxes were made of _____, so they were light and easy to carry.
a) cardboard b) metal c) glass d) chemicals
- The bridge is very strong because it is made of _____.
a) tools b) glass c) metal d) cardboard
- Please don't break that bottle; it's made of _____.
a) cardboard b) chemicals c) glass d) tools

5. To fix the chair, the carpenter used several _____ like a hammer and screwdriver.

- a) tools b) cardboard c) metal d) glass

6. Some cleaning liquids have strong _____ that can be harmful if touched.

- a) glass b) chemicals c) tools d) cardboard

7. The artist built a model house using paper and _____ for the walls.

- a) tools b) cardboard c) metal d) glass

8. The new statue in the park is made of shiny _____ and looks beautiful.

- a) cardboard b) glass c) metal d) chemicals

9. The window was broken, so workers replaced the _____ quickly.

- a) cardboard b) chemicals c) tools d) glass

10. A mechanic needs special _____ to repair cars safely and quickly.

- a) tools b) cardboard c) chemicals d) glass

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

tools – chemicals – glass – metal – cardboard

Last week, our class visited a workshop. The teacher showed us some boxes made of (1) _____, which were used to carry different materials. Inside the boxes, we saw bottles filled with (2) _____ that are used in science experiments.

In another room, workers were building a table from (3) _____ because it is strong and lasts a long time. The windows of the workshop were made of clear (4) _____ so that the sunlight could come in.

Finally, the carpenter explained how he used his (5) _____, such as a hammer and saw, to finish his work.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(cardboard – chemicals –metal – tools –glass)

During the science fair, students presented many creative projects. One group showed how dangerous (1) _____ can be safely stored and handled in a lab. Another group built a small robot using pieces of (2) _____, which made it strong and shiny.

At another table, a model of a city was made from (3) _____ to show recycling ideas. The windows of the model houses were cut from clear (4) _____ so they looked real. To finish everything on time, the students borrowed (5) _____ like scissors, glue, and rulers from the art room.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. boxes – of – made – cardboard – The – are

2. metal – The – bridge – strong – is – from – built

3. cardboard – model – He – from – house – built – a

4. tools – repair – mechanic – uses – The – cars – to

5. Cardboard – recycle – can – easily – be – boxes

6. metal – of – is – fence – strong – The – made

7. chemicals – harmful – Some – be – may – very

8. chemicals – dangerous – The – are

9. tools – many – Workers – need – different – their – for – jobs

10. cardboard – project – school – The – from – built – was



Grammar 2: Clauses with when

◆ We use **when** to join two actions that happen **at the same time** or **every time** something happens.

Form:

☞ *When + subject + verb, subject + verb.*

☞ *Subject + verb when + subject + verb.*

✓ Examples (not from the book)

1. **When I visit my grandma, she gives me cookies.**
→ Two actions happening together.
2. **When I finish my homework, I play football with my friends.**
→ First action: finish homework. Second action: play football.
3. **When the bell rings, the students go outside.**
→ The bell = signal for the next action.



Tips

- After **when**, always use a **subject + verb** (not just a noun).
- Use **present simple** with *when* if the action is a fact, habit, or regular event.
- *When* can come at the **start** or the **middle** of the sentence.

A) Match the sentences in Column A with the correct endings in Column B.

1. When I feel stressed,	a. your stomach hurts.
2. When she is full of energy,	b. it is good to make a schedule.
3. When Nataly feels sick,	c. I listen to classic music.
4. When you have a lot to do,	d. She calls the doctor.
5. When you eat junk food,	e. I laugh a lot.
6. When I hear a joke,	f. She runs around the block.

B) Combine the sentences using *when*.

1. I feel stressed. / I listen to classic music.

2. She is full of energy. / She runs around the block.

3. Nada feels sick. / She calls the doctor.

4. You have a lot to do. / It is good to make a schedule.

5. You eat junk food. / Your stomach hurts.

6. I hear a joke. / I laugh a lot.

C) Complete the sentences with *when* clauses.

1. I feel happy when _____

2. She calls the doctor when _____

3. We play football when _____

4. My stomach hurts when _____

5. They study hard when _____

6. I laugh a lot when _____

7. He runs around the block when _____

8. It is good to make a schedule when _____

9. We recycle bottles when _____

10. She feels tired when _____

D) Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. We **raises** our hands when the teacher ask a question.

2. In the park we **plays** when the weather is nice.

3. The room become dark when the lights goes off.

4. The baby cry when he is hungry.

5. I drink water when I feels tired.

6. We eating when we wash our hands.

7. When we take an umbrella it is raining.

8. My brother play the piano when my family clap.

9. Quietly we sits when the movie start.

10. I smiling when I sees my best friend.



1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Emma: Hi, Jack! Did you visit the recycling fair at school today?

Jack: 1) _____. It was amazing!

Emma: 2) _____?

Jack: I saw different projects. Some students made toys from cardboard and others built models from metal and glass.

Emma: Wow! That sounds interesting.

Jack: Yes, and the teacher explained why we should reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Emma: 3) _____?

Jack: I liked the robot that was built from old tools. It was really creative.

Emma: That's great. I think we can also help the environment at home.

Jack: 4) _____

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Olivia: Hello, Tom. 1) _____ ?

Tom: I'm going to visit my grandparents.

Olivia: That sounds nice. 2) _____ ?

Tom: No, they live in a small town near the river.

Olivia: 3) _____ ?

Tom: I help my grandfather in the garden, and sometimes we go fishing.

Olivia: Cool! 4) _____ ?

Tom: Yes of course, I help her in the kitchen. She teaches me how to cook simple meals.

Olivia: Wow! That must be fun. I think spending time with grandparents is very important.

Tom: I agree. 5) _____ ?

Olivia: I will go to the park with my cousins. We want to ride our bikes.

Review

Unit Eight

A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The streets were full of ____ after the festival, so people had to clean them.
a) natural b) rubbish c) energy-efficient d) renewable
2. The forest is a _____ place where animals and plants live freely.
a) natural b) man-made c) junk d) landfill
3. My drawer is full of old toys and broken pens; it's just full of _____.
a) design b) junk c) recycle d) conserve
4. The architect will _____ a new school building with large windows.
a) design b) reduce c) reuse d) landfill
5. Workers will _____ a hospital on that empty land next year.
a) throw away b) recycle c) conserve d) build

2) Fill in the gaps:

throw away, rubbish, landfill sites, environment, conserve, energy-efficient, reduce, reuse, recycle, man-made, junk, design, build, natural, cardboard, metal, glass, tools

1. We must protect the _____ by keeping it clean.
2. Many people _____ plastic bottles instead of recycling them.
3. _____ materials like wood and stone come from nature.
4. A hammer and screwdriver are _____ we use for fixing things.

5. The engineer will _____ a new bridge over the river.
6. Factories produce a lot of _____ that pollutes the air and water.
7. If we _____ water, we will have enough for the future.
8. This washing machine is _____, so it saves electricity.
9. Some people throw their _____ in _____, which are big areas for waste.
10. We can _____ old clothes by making them into bags.

B) Grammar

3) Correct the mistake

1. Plastic bottles *must recycled* to save the environment.

2. The rubbish *can throw away* in the park.

3. The new houses *should builds* next year.

4. We wash our hands *when we will eat*.

5. I take my umbrella *when it will rain*.

4) Rewrite the sentences

1. Factories should reduce waste.

Waste _____.

2. They can reuse old newspapers.

Old newspapers _____.

3. They may build new energy-efficient houses.

New energy-efficient houses _____.

4. I feel happy. I meet my best friend. (use: when)

I feel happy _____.

5. The bell rings. The students go to class. (use: when)

The students go to class _____.

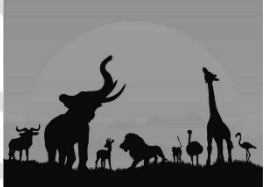


Unit Nine Wonderful Holidays



Vocabulary 1

camping (n.)		→ sleeping outdoors in a tent for fun
tent (n.)		→ a shelter made of cloth you can sleep in
hike (v./n.)		→ walk a long way in the countryside or mountains / a long walk
guide (n.)		→ a person who shows and explains places to visitors
ruins (n.)		→ the broken remains of old buildings
tour (n./v.)		→ a trip to see interesting places / to travel around
resort (n.)		→ a holiday place with hotels and activities
relax (v.)		→ rest and feel calm
hotel (n.)		→ a building where people stay on holiday or travel

beach (n.)		→ land by the sea with sand or stones
theme park (n.)		→ a large park with rides and games for fun
ticket (n.)		→ a paper or card that lets you enter a place or ride something
water park (n.)		→ a place with swimming pools and water slides
photo safari (n.)		→ a trip to take pictures of wild animals
wildlife (n.)		→ animals and plants living in nature

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We went to a _____ and rode on the roller coaster.

a) theme park b) beach c) hotel d) ruins

2. I bought a _____ to enter the theme park.

a) ticket b) guide c) safari d) resort

3. The _____ had many slides, and we all got wet.

a) photo safari b) hotel c) water park d) beach

4. They went on a _____ and took pictures of lions and elephants.

a) theme park b) photo safari c) camping d) tour

5. They stayed at a beach _____ with pools and restaurants.

a) hotel b) water park c) tent d) resort

6. On holiday, we like to _____ by the pool and read books.

a) swim b) relax c) hike d) camp

7. We saw amazing _____ like giraffes and birds in Africa.

a) wildlife b) ruins c) tourists d) rides

8. The family went _____ in the mountains and slept under the stars.

a) hiking b) camping c) relaxing d) touring

9. The _____ showed us the old castle and told us its history.

a) ticket b) tourist c) guide d) photographer

10. Tomorrow we will _____ up the hill to see the beautiful view.

a) relax b) tour c) camp d) hike

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(camping / tent / guide / ruins / hotel / beach / ticket / wildlife)

Last summer, my family went on holiday to Greece. First, we stayed in a small (1) _____ near the sea. Every morning we walked to the (2) _____ to swim and play in the sand.

One day, a local (3) _____ took us on a trip to see the old (4) _____ of the city. It was amazing to hear about the history.

At the end of the week, we tried (5) _____ in the mountains. We built a (6) _____ and spent the night under the stars.

On the last day, we bought a (7) _____ for the safari park. There we saw many kinds of (8) _____ and took a lot of photos.

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(tour / hike / resort / relax / theme park / water park / photo safari)

During our winter break, we traveled to Thailand. First, we went on a city _____ and saw many interesting places. The next day, we decided to _____ up the mountain to see the beautiful view from the top. After that, we stayed at a beach _____ where we could swim and _____ by the pool.

At the weekend, we visited a big _____. My brother loved the roller coasters, and I enjoyed the games. There was also a _____ with slides and pools, so we got really wet! On the last day, we went on a _____ and took amazing pictures of wild animals.

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. camping – We – mountains – the – went – in

2. tent – The – built – a – children – small

3. guide – Our – museum – the – showed – us

4. ruins – the – city – ancient – visited – We – of – the

5. tour – class – went – a – Our – on – museum – the – in

6. resort – beach – stayed – at – We – a

7. pool – relax – We – the – by – to – like

8. theme park – roller coaster – the – in – a – rode – We

9. water park – had – slides – many – The

10. wildlife – We – photo safari – saw – the – on – a



Grammar 1: Second Conditional

We use the **second conditional** to talk about **imaginary or unreal situations** in the present or future.

✓ Form:

If + past simple, ... would + verb (base form).

Example:

"If I visited Paris, I would see the Eiffel Tower."

- **If I visited Paris** → (past simple, but talking about now/future, not real)
- **I would see the Eiffel Tower** → (result, not real, just imagination)

Important Notes:

1. We can put **if-clause first** or **second**:
 - If I had a ticket, I would go.
 - I would go if I had a ticket.
2. With **be** in the if-clause, we often use **were** for all persons in formal English:
 - If I were rich, I would travel the world.
 - (But in everyday speech, people also say "If I was rich...")



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. If Ali said, "*If I had a bike, I would ride to school,*" what does it mean?

- a) Ali has a bike and rides it to school every day.
- b) Ali doesn't have a bike, but he is imagining what he would do.

- c) Ali bought a bike yesterday.
- d) Ali will get a bike next week.

2. Sara said, “If we went to the theme park, we would try the roller coaster.”

What does she mean?

- a) They are at the theme park now.
- b) They always go to the theme park.
- c) They are imagining what they would do if they went.
- d) They went to the theme park yesterday.

3. Which sentence shows an imaginary situation?

- a) If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.
- b) If you press this button, the light turns on.
- c) If she finishes her homework, she will play outside.
- d) If I had wings, I would fly across the sky.

4. If I were the teacher, I would give less homework.

What is the speaker doing?

- a) Talking about a real job they have.
- b) Making an imaginary situation.
- c) Saying what happened yesterday.
- d) Asking a question about homework.

5. If I _____ rich, I would buy a big house.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) was / were
- d) be

6. If she studied harder, she _____ better marks.

- a) would get b) got c) get d) getting

7. If we _____ to the beach, we would go swimming.

- a) go b) goes c) would go d) went

8. He would buy a ticket if he _____ enough money.

- a) have b) has c) had d) having

9. If they visited the ruins, they _____ many photos.

- a) take b) would take c) took d) taking

10. If I _____ you, I would talk to the teacher.

- a) was / were b) am c) be d) being

B) Fill in the blanks using the right form of the verbs:

Last night, I was thinking about my dream holiday. If I (1) _____ (have) a lot of money, I (2) _____ (travel) around the world. First, I (3) _____ (go) to Africa. If I (4) _____ (go) there, I (5) _____ (take) a photo safari and see the amazing wildlife.

Then, I (6) _____ (visit) Europe. If I (7) _____ (see) Paris, I (8) _____ (climb) the Eiffel Tower and take many pictures.

After that, I (9) _____ (stay) at a big resort by the beach. If I (10) _____ (stay) there, I (11) _____ (relax) by the pool and swim every day. Finally, I (12) _____ (visit) America. If I (13) _____ (go) to the USA, I (14) _____ (try) the roller coasters in a theme park.

It would be the best holiday ever if I (15) _____ (can) do all these things!

C) Find and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. If I will go to Egypt, I would see the pyramids.

2. She would buys a ticket if she had enough money.

3. If we goes to the beach, we would swim.

4. If he have a car, he would drive to school.

5. They will see the ruins if they visited the city.

6. If I was rich, I will travel the world.

7. She would relax if she stay at the resort.

8. If we would go on a photo safari, we take pictures of lions.

9. He would go camping if he has a tent.

10. If I see a roller coaster, I would ride it.

D) Do as shown:

1. If I will go to the zoo, I would see elephants. (Correct)

2. If she **(has / had)** more time, she would read more books. (Choose)

3. If I had a car, I would drive to school. (Change into negative)

4. If we stayed at the beach resort, _____.
(Complete)

5. If she were rich, she will buy a big house. (Correct)

6. If they studied harder, they would pass the test. (Change into negative)

7. If I met a famous person, _____. (Complete)

8. If I didn't know you, I **(will think / would think/ thought)** you were crazy. (Choose)

9. If she _____ (not / be) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.
(Correct)

10. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese,
_____ (Complete)

Vocabulary 2

passport (n.)		A small official book that shows who you are and allows you to travel to other countries.
souvenir (n.)		Something you buy or keep to remember a special place, person, or event.
suitcase (n.)		A box-shaped bag used for carrying clothes and things when you travel.
airport (n.)		A place where planes take off and land, with buildings for passengers.
sunglasses (n.)		Dark glasses that protect your eyes from the bright sun.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- She forgot her _____ at home, so the sun was too bright for her eyes.
a) sunglasses b) passport c) airport d) souvenir
- The boy could not carry his heavy _____ alone.
a) airport b) suitcase c) souvenir d) passport
- Tourists usually buy _____ to take home as gifts for family and friends.
a) sunglasses b) souvenirs c) passports d) airports

4. At the airport, the officer asked to see my _____.
a) passport b) souvenir c) suitcase d) sunglasses
5. My father dropped us at the _____ two hours before the flight.
a) suitcase b) passport c) airport d) souvenir
6. On sunny days, I always wear _____ to protect my eyes.
a) passports b) souvenirs c) suitcases d) sunglasses
7. You cannot travel to another country without your _____.
a) suitcase b) passport c) sunglasses d) souvenir
8. I bought a small _____ from Spain to remember my trip.
a) suitcase b) passport c) souvenir d) airport
9. I packed my clothes into a big _____ before going on holiday.
a) passport b) sunglasses c) souvenir d) suitcase
10. We waited at the _____ for our plane to take off.
a) airport b) suitcase c) souvenir d) sunglasses

B) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(sunglasses / passports / souvenirs / airport / suitcase)

Last summer, my family and I went on holiday. First, we packed our clothes into a big (1) _____ and made sure we didn't forget anything important. My dad checked our (2) _____, because we needed them to travel to another country. When we arrived at the (3) _____, there were many people waiting for their flights. The sun was very bright that day, so I wore my (4) _____ to protect my eyes.

During our trip, we visited some markets and bought many (5) _____ to remember the holiday and give as gifts to our friends. It was one of the best trips we ever had!

C) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(souvenirs / suitcase / airport / passports / sunglasses)

Last winter, we decided to travel abroad. We went to the (1) _____ very early in the morning to catch our flight. At the entrance, the officer asked to see our (2) _____ before we could check in. After the flight, we finally reached our hotel. My mum opened her (3) _____ and started unpacking all the clothes. The sun was shining, so I quickly put on my (4) _____ before going outside. On the last day, we went shopping and bought beautiful (5) _____ for our relatives back home. It was such a fun trip!

D) Rearrange the following sentences:

1. passport – need – travel – a – You – to

2. souvenirs – I – holiday – bought – my – on

3. suitcase – heavy – The – very – was

4. airport – to – went – we – the – early

5. sunglasses – my – forgot – I – home – at

6. passport – showed – officer – my – I – the – to

7. souvenirs – some – nice – market – the – from – bought – She

8. suitcase – his – carry – couldn't – He – big

9. airport – the – waiting – plane – our – at – were – We – for

10. sunglasses – bright – the – because – wore – She – sun – her – was

GRAMMAR

Grammar 2: Would rather

We use **would rather** to talk about a **preference** — what we prefer to do (instead of something else).

Structure:

- **Subject + would rather + base verb + than + base verb**

✓ Examples:

1. I would rather **drink water** than **drink soda**.
2. She would rather **read a book** than **watch TV**.



⚡ Important Notes:

- After **would rather**, we always use the **base form** of the verb (no "to").
 - ✗ I would rather **to stay** home.
 - ✓ I would rather **stay** home.
- Sometimes we don't need the second part if it's clear from context.
 - 👉 "Do you want to play or study?"
 - 👉 "I'd rather play."

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I would rather _____ a sandwich than pizza.

- a) eats b) eat c) ate d) eating

2. She'd rather _____ at home than go to the party.

- a) stay b) staying c) stays d) stayed

3. They would rather _____ football than basketball.

- a) plays b) played c) playing d) play

4. We'd rather go to the park _____ stay at home.

- a) then b) than c) that d) this

5. Which sentence is correct?

a) I would rather to walk than take the car.

b) I would rather walking than drive.

c) I would rather walk than drive.

d) I rather would walk than drive.

6. My brother would rather _____ TV than _____ his homework.

- a) watch / do b) watching / doing c) watches / does d) watched / did

7. "I don't like tea."

"Me too. I'd rather _____ coffee."

- a) to drink b) drinking c) drinks d) drink

8. I would rather _____ a book than _____ computer games.

a) read / play b) reading / playing

c) reads / plays d) to read / to play

9. I'd rather stay at home _____ go out in the rain.

- a) because b) then c) that d) than

10. He said he would rather _____ the bus than _____ late.

- a) take / be b) takes / is c) took / was d) taking / being

B) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. I would rather to go shopping than stay at home.

2. She rather would watch TV than read a book.

3. They would rather goes by bus than by car.

4. He would rather plays football than basketball.

5. We would rather to stay in a hotel than camp outside.

6. I would prefer rather drink juice than milk.

7. She would rather don't go out than visit her cousin.

8. They would rather watch a film than to do homework.

9. My brother would rather cooking at home than eat in a restaurant.

10. I would rather stayed in the mountains than go to the beach.

C) Complete the following sentences:

1. I would rather eat pizza than _____.
2. She would rather read a story than _____.
3. They would rather play chess than _____.
4. He would rather watch a movie than _____.
5. We would rather go to the park than _____.
6. I would rather drink milk than _____.
7. My sister would rather listen to music than _____.
8. The children would rather ride bikes than _____.
9. He would rather take the bus than _____.
10. I would rather stay at home than _____.

D) Do as shown:

1. Which sentence is correct? (Choose)
a) I would rather to stay home. b) I would rather stay home
2. I think it is better to go to the beach. (Use would rather)

3. rather – would – she – go – than – study(Rearrange)

4. What's the correct question form?(Choose)
a) Would you rather travel by car or train?

b) Would you rather traveled by car or train?

5. Ask your friend if they prefer swimming or running.(Complete)

“Would you rather _____?”

6. Would you rather to watch a film?(Correct)

7. rather – you – would – than – play – read(Rearrange)

8. Which question is correct? (Choose)

a) Would rather he come early? b) Would he rather come early?

9. Ask your classmate if they prefer reading or drawing.

“Would you rather _____?”

10. What would you rather do than go to class? (Answer)

SKILLS

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Emma: Hi David, 1) _____ ?

David: Hi Emma! I'm planning to go to the park. What about you?

Emma: I might visit my grandparents.

2) _____ ?

David: Yes, I do. I usually go there on Fridays to play football.

Emma: That sounds fun! Who do you play with?

David: 3) _____. Sometimes my brother joins too.

Emma: Nice! Do you take snacks with you?

David: 4) _____

Emma: That's cool. 5) _____ ?

David: Of course! You are always welcome.

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Sophie: Hi Oliver! 1) _____ ?

Oliver: Hi Sophie! Yes, it was great. I went to Alexandria with my family.

Sophie: Wow! 2) _____ ?

Oliver: We stayed for five days. The weather was sunny and beautiful.

Sophie: What did you do there?

Oliver: 3) _____

Sophie: That sounds amazing! 4) _____ ?

Oliver: Yes, I took many photos with my dad's camera.

Sophie: Nice! Do you want to go there again next year?

Oliver: 5) _____

Review

Unit Nine

1) Vocabulary

1) Fill in the Gaps:

**ticket – ruins – photo safari – resort – tent – wildlife – relax – hike –
water park – tour – hotel – beach – guide – camping – theme park**

1. We went _____ in the mountains and slept in a _____ at night.
2. The tourists took a long _____ through the forest to see the _____ of an old castle.
3. Our _____ showed us the most interesting places during the city _____.
4. In summer, my family likes to stay in a seaside _____ where we can swim and _____.
5. We stayed in a beautiful _____ near the _____, and every evening we watched the sunset.
6. The children were so happy to spend the day in the _____, but we forgot to bring the entrance _____.
7. On our holiday, we went on a _____ to see African _____ and took many photos.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. You need a _____ to enter the cinema or a theme park.
a) guide b) ticket c) beach d) hotel
2. People usually go _____ when they want to sleep outside in nature.
a) camping b) resort c) water park d) ruins
3. The old castle _____ are popular with many tourists.
a) resort b) tent c) ruins d) wildlife
4. A _____ helps tourists learn about the history of a place.
a) guide b) theme park c) beach d) ticket
5. Families often visit a _____ to enjoy exciting rides.
a) hotel b) tent c) theme park d) hike

2) Grammar

3) Correct the Mistakes in the following sentences:

1. If I will have a car, I would drive to school.

2. She would comes with us if she was free.

3. If they knows the answer, they would tell you.

4. If I am rich, I would buy a villa.

5. We would went camping if the weather was nice.

4) Rewrite the following sentences:

1. I have to work tomorrow, but if I _____ (be) free, I _____ (go) shopping with you. (Correct)

2. If I had a dog, _____ (Complete)

3. What would you do if your neighbors had noisy parties every week-end?
(Answer)

4. I'd rather speak to him in person _____ things over the phone.
(Choose)

a. than discuss

b. to discussing

c. to discuss

5. I'd rather go in December _____ in May. (Complete)



موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr. Mo. RIZK



D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي